

H 11846

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

December 20, 1973

which cost taxpayers nearly \$100,000,000 annually for fewer than 80,000 farmers.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, there is a more basic flaw in this program that needs a change and its need is far more pressing than the above two items. I am referring to the Government-sponsored monopoly of franchise that was issued at that time for the benefit of the Nation. Mr. Chairman, with farming technology having advanced so far in 35 years, with the needs and desires of the public being better fed from other crops, this program of governmental franchise is now for the benefit of only a few vested interests—at a disservice to the public.

Price supports are provided only to those who have an allotment. Farmers who do not have such an allotment have to go find one by leasing it from a franchise holder who prefers not to grow peanuts, especially if he can find someone who will pay him 5 cents a pound just for the right to grow.

Mr. Speaker, we have nearly 25,000 franchised holders who do this annually and pocket \$100 to \$110 an acre. These people can truly be said to be "farming the Government program." Why—be-

cause they have a piece of the monopoly issued by Government.

I can think of nothing more discouraging to young farmers, or nothing so contemptuous to the taxpayer—to learn that a Government program adds 5 cents or better to the cost of raising this price-supported crop, and that this program has now become a governmentally approved monopoly to the disservice of the vast majority of the taxpayers.

I have been advised of situations where young farmers are forced to pay over \$100 an acre in order to have the protection of a "loan" guarantee, while neighboring but older farmers, using their own allotment, do not have the additional \$100 cost.

In addition, there is a very severe penalty for growers who raise peanuts without an allotment. This penalty is 75 percent of the loan rate. This means that young farmers must either pay the \$100 to \$150 an acre for a lease, or if they are unable to purchase a lease, they are then penalized 75 percent of the loan rate or about \$240 for every ton of peanuts that they raise without an allotment. Is it any wonder that this whole program is

costing the Government money; that the commodity is not actively competing in the market; and that young farmers are very distressed about the outlook of getting into peanut production?

Americans have never condoned blackmail, bribery, falsehoods, stealing, or use of monopolies, except Government monopolies; that is—public schools, post offices, and so forth. Yet, here we are—actually condoning a true monopoly, by Government edict.

I urge my colleagues to help make this program more in tune with our basic philosophy of competition and free enterprise in this Congress.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

[Mr. DU PONT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

(House Proceedings of Today Will Be Continued in the Next Issue of the Record)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

(By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:)

Mr. RIEGLE (at the request of Mr. O'NEILL) for December 20 and 21, on account of medical reasons.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa, from 2 p.m. on December 20 until Saturday, December 22, on account of official business.

Mr. MOSS, for 3 weeks beginning December 20, 1973, on account of illness and doctor's orders.

Mr. BUTLER (at the request of Mr. RHODES), after 4:30 and the balance of the week, on account of illness in family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

(By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:)

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, for 60 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROGERS, for 60 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. YOUNG of Alaska) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. YOUNG of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. COHEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STEELE, for 45 minutes, today.

Mr. RONCALLO of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SYMMS, for 30 minutes, December 21.

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURKE of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 10 minutes, December 21.

Mr. MILLER, for 10 minutes, December 21.

Mr. HOGAN, for 60 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. JONES of Oklahoma) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. MATSUNAGA, for 10 minutes, today.

Mrs. SULLIVAN, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. STOKES, for 10 minutes, December 21, 1973.

Mr. CHAPPELL, for 5 minutes, December 21, 1973.

Mr. GUNTER, for 5 minutes, December 21, 1973.

Mr. MANN, for 5 minutes, December 21, 1973.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. STOKES, and to include extraneous matter notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$783.75.

Mr. HALEY, and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. YOUNG of Alaska) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. HEINZ in three instances.

Mr. MYERS in five instances.

Mr. SHUSTER.

Mr. YOUNG of Illinois in two instances.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. ROUSSELOT in two instances.

Mr. VANDER JAGT in two instances.

Mr. BAUMAN in five instances.

Mr. BOB WILSON in two instances.

Mr. HOSMER in two instances.

Mr. CLEVELAND.

Mr. COHEN.

Mr. BROTZMAN.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. DELLENBACK in two instances.

Mr. KEATING.

Mr. HUDNUT.

Mr. HORTON in four instances.

Mr. GILMAN in two instances.

Mr. FRENZEL in six instances.

Mr. TALCOTT in three instances.

Mr. MILLER in six instances.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. JONES of Oklahoma) and to include extraneous matter:

Mr. O'HARA.

Mr. DAN DANIEL in two instances.

Mr. MINISH.

Mr. NICHOLS.

Mr. BADILLO.

Mr. O'NEILL.

Mr. WHITE in 10 instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. REUSS in five instances.

Mr. DE LA GARZA in five instances.

Mr. VANIK in five instances.

Mr. PEPPER.

Mr. ICHORD.

Mrs. BOGGS.

Mr. ROSENTHAL in two instances.

Mr. STOKES in 10 instances.

Mr. PIKE.

Mr. McKAY.

Mrs. CHISHOLM.

Mr. MAZZOLI in two instances.

Mr. MATSUNAGA in 10 instances.

Mrs. SULLIVAN.

Mr. ROGERS in five instances.

December 20, 1973

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 11845

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Concurrent Resolution 88, authorizing certain printing for the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

On page 1, beginning with line 10, insert: Sec. 2. After the conclusion of the first session of the Ninety-third Congress there shall be printed for the use of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the United States Senate twenty thousand copies of a publication similar to that authorized by the first section of this concurrent resolution, but with emphasis upon matters relating to veterans' affairs considered by the Senate or by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

The title was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of summaries of veterans legislation reported in the House and Senate during the Ninety-third Congress, first session."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING AS HOUSE DOCUMENT COMMITTEE PRINT ON "IMPEACHMENT, SELECTED MATERIALS"

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Concurrent Resolution 369, to print as a House document committee print on "Impeachment, Selected Materials" with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

On page 1, beginning with line 9, insert: Sec. 2. There shall be printed two thousand thirty additional copies of the document authorized by section 1 of this concurrent resolution, of which one thousand copies shall be for the use of the Senate Document Room and one thousand thirty copies shall be for the use of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING AS HOUSE DOCUMENT BOOKLET ENTITLED "THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES"

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Concurrent Reso-

lution 375, providing for the printing as a House document of the booklet entitled "The Supreme Court of the United States," with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

On page 1, beginning with line 9, insert: Sec. 2. There shall be printed for the use of the Senate ten thousand three hundred additional copies of the document authorized by section 1 of this concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION FROM A COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., December 20, 1973.
Hon. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This morning, at a meeting of the House Republican Conference, it was recommended that I be elected to membership on the House Committee on Appropriations to fill the vacancy created by the election of the Honorable John J. Rhodes to be Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives.

It is with regret that I must therefore tender my resignation as a member of the House Committee on Armed Services. Service on this important Committee has been a rewarding and challenging experience. I extend to the Chairman, ranking Minority Member, the entire membership of the Committee and the staff, my appreciation for their cooperation and friendship through the years.

Respectfully,

C. W. BILL YOUNG,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 755) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 755

Resolved, That the following-named Member be, and is hereby elected a Member of the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

C. W. Bill Young of Florida; Committee on Appropriations.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS FLOOR ASSISTANT TO MINORITY SERGEANT AT ARMS

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 756) and

ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 756

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, effective immediately, Walter P. Kennedy is hereby designated floor assistant to the minority (Minority Sergeant at Arms) to receive gross compensation of \$36,000 per annum until otherwise ordered by the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECTION OF CONGRESSMAN MOSHER TO BE VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT BOARD

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Public Law 92-484, House Members of the Technology Assessment Board, Congressmen DAVIS of Georgia, TEAGUE of Texas, UDALL, GUBSER, and HARVEY, have unanimously selected the distinguished Congressman from Ohio (Mr. MOSHER) to serve as Vice Chairman of the Technology Assessment Board for the duration of the 93d Congress.

The Senate Members of the Board have unanimously selected the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) as Chairman.

CHANGES NEEDED IN PEANUT PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

(Mr. SYMMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to refuse and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest tragedies being put over on the American consumer and taxpayer is found in the permanent peanut legislation.

Peanuts are an allotment crop. In other words, an allotment or "right" to produce was given by the action of Congress to those farmers who grew peanuts back in 1938.

The Government supports the price of peanuts to farmers by establishing a dollar value per ton. The Government acquires the peanuts as security for loans when the producer offers them to the Government.

For the past decade, the "loan price," which is fixed by law, has replaced the regular, normal market price. In fact, it is true that for nearly a full generation, peanut farmers do not know or care what the market price is for peanuts. Their price is the Government loan price. As a consequence, the taxpayers end up buying a substantial portion of each year's total peanut crop, and then have to watch the Government dump or sell its peanuts at whatever price dealers or manufacturers will pay. Needless to say, the Government over the years has not received many bids above the support or loan level. Consequently, GAO has now provided Congress with two warning reports that changes need to be made in this program. Congress has not acted to alleviate the two provisions—mandatory high support level and a guaranteed acreage to be planted—